FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 860 April 18–24, 1957

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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles extended peaceful liberation concept to USSR in U.S. program for "dynamic peace"; Khrushchev warned vs. sponsoring rebellion in Soviet bloc.

2d Jordanian Army chief replaced in mounting crisis.

Egypt insisted on running Suez Canal, yielded on fringe issues.

U.S. offered to modify Red China trade ban.

United States

President proposed $1.342 billion of budget cuts.

Senate committee probed alleged union misdeeds in Scranton, Pa.

Cost of living at record high for 7th straight month.

District attorney convicted, mayor arrested in Portland, Ore. corruption scandals.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Dulles Plans 'Dynamic Peace'

State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a major address to an AP meeting in New York Apr. 22, renewed the concept of peaceful liberation of the Soviet satellites as a basic Eisenhower Admin. foreign policy. Dulles implied its extension to the USSR, where "there is increasing demand for greater personal security, for greater intellectual freedom & for greater enjoyment of the fruits of labor." He asserted that the U.S. sought "peace, justice & liberty" through "peaceful change" to "promote not merely survival but freedom & well-being" throughout the world. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 366A3, 356B2; XII, 280E, 271C]

Dulles' speech, approved by Pres. Eisenhower, outlined a U.S. campaign for "dynamic peace" based on these principles:

Satellite Liberation—"We seek the liberation of the captive nations . . . not in order to encircle Russia with hostile forces but because peace is in jeopardy & freedom a word of mockery until the divided nations are reunited and the captive nations are set free." "We revere & honor those who as martyrs gave their blood for freedom. But we do not ourselves incite violent revolt. Rather, we encourage an evolution to freedom."

"When Hungary was invaded . . . we sponsored a [UN] condemnation of the [USSR]. And when some steps are made toward independence, as recently . . . in Poland, we show a readiness to respond with friendly acts." "Let us see to it that the divided or captive nations know that they are not forgotten; that we shall never make a political settlement at their expense, and that a heartfelt welcome & new opportunity await them as they gain more freedom."

UN & Middle East—"Our dedication to the principles of the [UN] Charter was severely tested by the recent Middle East crisis. We were then faced with a distressing & unprecedented conflict of loyalties. . . . We decided to be loyal to [the UN Charter] commitment." "That was a hard decision. . . . Yet it was imperative if the world was not to go as it went when the League covenant was disregarded." [See Vol. XVI, p. 363C-E2]

"We are not ashamed, as a powerful nation, to pay the same decent respect for the opinions of mankind that we thought proper when, young & weak, we sought our independence." "That is no abdication of foreign policy. It is the exercise of foreign policy, & . . . in a way which represents the best hope for humanity." [See p. 93B2]

Nationalism—"The [U.S.] believes that all peoples should have self-government & independence if they desire it and . . . show the capacity to sustain it." For newly freed nations there is "no safe middle ground" between the Soviet-ruled & free worlds. "International communism is on the prowl to capture those nations whose leaders feel that newly-acquired sovereignty has to be shown by flouting other independent nations. That kind of sovereignty is suicidal. . . ."

Collective Defense—"The Soviet rulers understandably prefer that the free nations should be weak & divided" and "at each enlargement of the area of collective defense . . . pour out abuse against what they call 'militaristic groupings.'" But the U.S. "has made collective defense treaties with 42 other nations" & now may enlarge its alliances "pursuant to the recent Middle East resolution." "Collective measures are here to stay." [See p. 107B3]

Disarmament—"We consider that controls & reduction of arms are possible, desirable & . . . indispensable." Progress toward a disarmament accord "is likely to come by steps carefully measured & carefully taken." "Armaments are nothing that we crave. Their possession is forced upon us by the aggressive & devious designs of international communism." "An arms race is costly, sterile & dangerous. We shall not cease our striving to bring it to a dependable end."

Foreign Aid—There "are some who, in a zeal to economize, would slash that part of our budget which is often miscalled 'foreign aid'—as though it did not aid us." "The question is whether free but undeveloped countries can end stagnation for their people without paying [the] dreadful price" of Soviet-style industrial development. Other nations can aid their decision "by giving technical guidance and by providing capital for development. . . . The sharing of markets & development capital is not a 'give-away' operation. It assures that the free world . . . will be a vigorous & hopeful community."

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East-West Talks. State Secy. Dulles told a news conference Apr. 23 that if the USSR were "prepared to move forward" on "such matters as disarmament, the treatment of satellites, the reunification of Germany," "we would welcome" an East-West conference on the diplomatic level. He warned, however, that "if the only purpose is to seek an opportunity for a new propaganda drive, then we wouldn't be very enthusiastic about it." [See p. 78D3]

(Queried by newsmen on whether his advice to newly-independent nations on choosing between East & West precluded neutralism, Dulles said: "I do not think that nations which try to stand absolutely alone are safe." "I was not speaking of . . . 'neutralism' because . . . 'neutralism' is a word [with] many connotations." "I think I used the phrase 'accepting the concept of interdependence,'" which alone can provide "the strength to resist the threat that comes from international communism." [See Vol. XVI, p. 234G2-C3]

Khrushchev on Satellites. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev warned the West Apr. 19 against sponsoring rebellion within the Soviet bloc. Khrushchev said: "Don't try to test us as you did in Hungary—with the putsch. You think of doing it not only in Hungary but also in East Germany. Be careful! We are not saints, and if necessary we can rap your knuckles." Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min., told Western newsmen Apr. 19 that "we have at our disposal adequate means to retaliate against any actions of NATO." [See p. 123D2-A3]

(Khrushchev, at a Moscow reception for a visiting Albanian delegation headed by CP First Secy. Enver

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Hoxha, said Apr. 15 that "the Hungarian situation was a rather sharp affair, like Hungarian paprika. . . . But things now are settling down." He asserted that he looked forward to the dissolution of the Warsaw & NATO pacts, when "everyone will be able to live according to his own conscience." Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said Apr. 16 that with the ending of "the intervention in Egypt" & "the counter-revolution in Hungary," "there again appears a possibility for relaxation of international tension.")

Poland Warned. Khrushchev, at a reception for visiting Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, warned him Apr. 19 that the U.S. was wooing him "as a bride" in order to "find a lever to use against socialism" & the USSR. Khrushchev assured Cyrankiewicz the USSR was Poland's best ally and that USSR "defensive capacity" was the best guarantee of Poland's Oder-Neisse frontier with East Germany. He said that "if someone crosses your frontier, this will be not only an attack against Poland but also an attack against us." [See pp. 19G3-20B1]

(The U.S. Agriculture Dept. Apr. 19 revoked a ban on sale of surplus U.S. wheat to foreign buyers and authorized the Commodity Credit Corp. to approve "limited" export sales, presumably to clear the way for U.S. aid to Poland. U.S. officials meeting with a Polish aid delegation in Washington reportedly offered Apr. 5 to supply the Polish Govt. with $75 million in surplus foods & agricultural assistance. Polish negotiators reportedly had requested $300 million worth of U.S. aid.) [See p. 66C3]

USSR Asks Neutral Belt. Soviet Premier Bulganin, in a 6,000-word letter to British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan (delivered Apr. 20 & broadcast by Moscow radio Apr. 23), asked Britain to "resume the discussion of the proposals made some time ago . . . by Sir Anthony Eden on the setting up of demilitarized zones in Europe & of areas with restriction of armaments." Bulganin wrote that the USSR assumed that any Soviet-British talks also would discuss Russian proposals for creating an aerial disarmament survey of a belt through Central Europe. [See pp. 114F3, 87G2, 47D1]

The Bulganin letter also proposed: (a) a British-USSR ban on all H-weapon tests, the ban to be negotiated apart from the general disarmament problem [see Vol. XVI, p. 243C2]; (b) a "guarantee" of British economic interests in the Mid-East, to be sought through international talks. Bulganin wrote that the USSR "is far from the thought of resorting to threats" but "would be forced to use all means at its disposal to render harmless bases & territories used for attack on the USSR." [See p. 114G1]

(The Moscow CP newspaper "Pravda" indicated Apr. 21 the opening of a new Soviet peace offensive. In a major foreign affairs review, "Pravda" said: "Naturally, if the Western powers accepted Soviet proposals to withdraw their troops from territories of other countries and liquidate military bases, there would be no need for Soviet troops to remain on territories of Poland, the [East] German Democratic Republic, Hungary & Rumania.") [See p. 54F3]

Disarmament. The UN Disarmament Subcom.'s London meetings recessed Apr. 18, permitting U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen & Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin to report to their Govts. on what was considered to have been significant progress at the talks [see pp. 123G3-124C1]. Stassen, who returned to the U.S. Apr. 20, met with State Secy. Dulles Apr. 20 & Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 23.

Pres. Eisenhower had told his Apr. 17 news conference that, according to reports from Stassen, "we are now engaged in the most serious talks on disarmament" since 1945. The President reported Stassen's belief that the "atmosphere is better," that all parties to the London talks desired "a reasonable answer" to the disarmament problem. Queried on whether the U.S. planned encirclement of the USSR with guided-missile sites, the President asserted that "we have no such plans." He termed the U.S.-British missile agreement "the only [missile] plan of any kind that has been touched upon." [See pp. 123G1, 107G1-B2]

Nuclear Tests. The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. reported Apr. 18 that the USSR had detonated Apr. 16 "one of the largest" nuclear explosions in its current test series. A statement, issued by AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, said the Soviet test had taken place "at a site in central Asia previously used for such operations." The Soviet test was the 33d reported by the U.S. since Sept. 1949 & the 5th reported since Apr. 5. [See p. 124G3]

The Japanese Welfare Ministry warned Apr. 18 that Japan's atmosphere was "rapidly becoming contaminated" from Soviet nuclear tests. It urged boiling of all drinking water & washing of all fresh fruit & vegetables. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 431E1, 165F1]

Prof. Masatoshi Matsushita, special envoy of Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi, met with State Secy. Dulles Apr. 21 to present Japanese appeals for cessation of nuclear tests. Matsushita, who had arrived in the U.S. & met with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Apr. 18, told newsmen that Dulles showed "sympathy" with the Japanese appeal but said "unilateral abandonment of the tests would be impractical." [See p. 88B1]

(Pope Pius XII, in his annual Easter message, declared Apr. 21 that the world was still in the "night" of the nuclear age. He said, however, that "even this night in the world shows clear signs of a dawn" that will bring "a new & more resplendent sun.") [See p. 124F3]

(Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner, in a letter issued through the Norwegian Nobel Prize Com., warned Apr. 23 that "radiation resulting from the [nuclear] explosions which have already taken place represents a danger to the human race and . . . further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 127C2]

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan King Resists Pressure

2d Army Chief Quits. Maj. Gen. Ali Hayari was named full Jordanian Army Chief of Staff Apr. 18 but resigned Apr. 20 after going to Damascus, Syria, where his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar, had gone into exile. Hayari, a Bedouin professional officer who had backed King Hussein against Nuwar and had been named acting staff chief Apr. 14, charged from Syria that "certain foreign military attachés" in Amman (where the U.S. & Britain maintained the only foreign military attachés) were influencing the king & Army to compromise Jordanian independence. Hussein designated Maj. Gen. Hafiz Majali, also a Bedouin loyal to the king, as new acting Chief of Staff. [See p. 121C1, F-G2]

Iraqi Move Reported. Egyptian press sources reported Apr. 21 that an Iraqi force had entered Jordan near the position of 3,500 Syrian troops stationed at Mafraq, Jordan (45 mi. n.e. of Amman). Columnist Joseph Alsop reported from Amman Apr. 23 that 10,000 Iraqi troops in the Iraqi-Jordanian-Syrian border area were available to help Hussein resist Syrian-Egyptian involvement in a coup against him, and that King Saud had placed 3,500 Saudi Arabian troops in southern Jordan under Hussein's command. [See pp. 121C-E2, E3, 122B1]

Egypt, Syria Score U.S. Egyptian & Syrian broadcasts & press editorials Apr. 21-22 took up the charge that Jordan's political crisis had been provoked by the meddling of U.S. Embassy officials in Jordanian affairs. This was denied by Jordanian Premier Hussein Fahkir Apr. 22. He cautioned other Arab countries against spreading reports in Jordan that would agitate the situation there.

Jordanian Forgn. Min. (ex-Premier) Suleiman Nabulsi, leader of the Natl. Socialist-Leftist bloc, also charged Apr. 21 that "certain foreign diplomatic missions are interfering in our internal affairs." He said he did not believe that Jordanian recognition of the USSR & establishment of diplomatic relations would create a menace to Jordanian independence. He denied that he was pro-Communist, asserting instead that he was an "Arab nationalist." [See p. 121B-E1]

Hussein Blames Reds. King Hussein, in a reply Apr. 24 to the Leftist-Egytian-Syrian charge that the U.S. controlled him, blamed international communism for activity that had inspired "efforts to destroy my country." [See p. 122C-D1]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

The U.S. State Dept. denied Apr. 24 that Hussein had been given an American defense commitment. However, a White House statement issued Apr. 24 in Augusta, Ga., after State Secy. John Foster Dulles had discussed Jordanian developments with Pres. Eisenhower, said that the President & Dulles "regard the independence & integrity of Jordan as vital." [See p. 122B2]

Amman Crisis Continues. Hussein & Khalidi continued negotiations among Jordanian political leaders Apr. 20-24 in an effort to form a stable Cabt. opposed to Leftist-Egyptian-Syrian domination of the country. Leftwing groups staged demonstrations against the Eisenhower Doctrine in Amman and a general strike that closed shops throughout the country Apr. 24 but police controlled the demonstrations and permitted no outbreaks of violence. [See p. 121G2]

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Egyptian Suez Declaration. An Egyptian declaration on the Suez Canal, made public Apr. 24, outlined what was termed a final compromise on management & operation of the Suez Canal. The declaration, presented to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld by Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, detailed revisions of Egypt's Mar. 18 Suez memorandum. The compromise was reached in Cairo negotiations among Fawzi, Hammarskjöld, Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser & U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare. [See pp. 122F1, 86B3]

(Immediately following publication of the Egyptian Suez declaration, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Apr. 24 requested a meeting of the UN Security Council to resume debate on the canal dispute and "take note of the situation regarding passage through the Suez Canal.") [See p. 122B2]

The Egytian declaration, labelled by Egypt "an international instrument" and registered with the UN Secretariat Apr. 24, closely resembled a draft declaration published by the "N.Y. Times" Mar. 28. It made clear that Egypt would continue to operate the canal & collect tolls but outlined these concessions to Western demands for insulation of the canal from politics: (1) differences arising from application of the Constantinople Convention [see p. 86A1], presumably including Israel's disputed right to use the canal, would be referred to the Intl. Court of Justice, with Egypt accepting the court's "compulsory jurisdiction"; (2) complaints of discrimination, violations of the Canal Code or changes in canal operating regulations would be subject to the "binding" decisions of an "arbitration tribunal." [See p. 105B-E1]

(The first British vessel to use the canal since the Nov. 1, 1956 attack on Egypt, the 6,237-ton "West Breeze," passed through the waterway Apr. 19. It was the first British ship to pay tolls to the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority.) [See p. 105F2]

USSR, Britain Reveal Notes. A series of letters concerning the Suez Canal crisis, exchanged by Soviet Premier Bulganin & former British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, was made public by the British Govt. Apr. 23 after Leonid F. Ilyichev, Soviet Forgn. Ministry press chief, disclosed Apr. 22 that the documents would be published in Moscow's "Izvestia." The correspondence, including 2 letters between Bulganin & French Premier Guy Mollet (published by "Izvestia" Apr. 23), began with a Sept. 11, 1956 Bulganin warning to Eden & Mollet against the use of force in the Mid-East. It closed with an Oct. 23 Bulganin note to Eden expressing belief that the UN Security Council had reached a basis for settlement of the Suez dispute. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 364F1-C2, 306F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Red China Trade Ban. The U.S. State Dept. announced Apr. 20 that it was "prepared to discuss certain modifications in the existing system" of "multilateral controls on trade with Communist China." The announcement said the U.S. had proposed a review of the trade policies "in an effort to meet the views of its allies" and "continue to maintain effective multilateral controls" on Western trade with Red China. It "emphasized" that the U.S. "will continue its unilateral embargo on all trade with Communist China." [See p. 79D1; Vol. XVI, 198C3, 42A1]

The State Dept. said the U.S., in notes to 14 countries cooperating in the Red China trade controls, had proposed that: (1) "certain items for peaceful use which now are embargoed" "would be removed from controls and . . . placed on the same basis as in the case of trade with the East European Soviet bloc"; (2) "other items . . . would continue under embargo and would be transferred to the East European Soviet bloc list but under a lesser degree of control"; (3) the "exceptions procedure" on embargoed goods would be tightened. [See Vol. XIV, p. 275B3]

(South Korean Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang protested the U.S. proposal Apr. 23. He expressed concern that "some of our allies are going to build up Communist China industrially.") [See p. 115A-B3]

Ian Harvey, British Joint Parliamentary Forgn. Affairs Undersecy., told the House of Commons Apr. 18 that Britain would act in her own "economic interests" to bring "into line" varying restrictions on trade with Red China & the USSR. Harvey said the U.S. had been informed of the British position "in no uncertain terms" during recent Bermuda talks between Pres. Eisenhower & Prime Min. Harold Macmillan. (Reports Apr. 22 valued Jan.-Feb. 1957 British imports from Red China at $8.4 million, British exports to Red China for the same period at $5.1 million.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 166B-E2]

'Ike' on Trade Ban. Pres. Eisenhower conceded to newsmen Apr. 10 that "there has been a constant flow of staff work" on "bringing more closely together the forbidden [trade] lists for [the] Soviets & for China." The President noted the foreign trade problems of Britain & Japan and said that "if we are going to keep Japan our friends," the U.S. cannot tell the Japanese Govt.: "Now, you mustn't trade with . . . the great area right next to you . . . which has been your traditional trading area." He emphasized that there was little "prospect of keeping Japan a viable economy merely by giving them some cash each year." [See p. 42E3]

(Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks had said Apr. 4 that the U.S. would agree to relax Red Chinese trade controls if other Western nations accepted tighter restrictions on trade with the USSR & Soviet bloc nations. The Commerce Dept. Mar. 28 revoked export license rights of a British bank, the Anglo-Continental Exchange, Ltd., and 4 foreign firms controlled by financier William Wallersteiner, for shipment of $46,000 worth of U.S. aureomycin to Red China via Poland in 1954.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 443C1]

Dulles on News Ban. State Secy. Dulles invited "the newsgathering community" Apr. 23 to propose plans under which "a strictly limited number of responsible correspondents" could "go to Communist China on behalf of that newsgathering community as a whole." Dulles offered a controlled relaxation of the State Dept. ban on travel to Red China by U.S. newsmen to "permit responsible news gathering & at the same time not permit a general influx of Americans into Communist China." [See p. 79E1]

Dulles said the State Dept. "would be glad to have the American public get information about Communist China first-hand through [U.S.] correspondents." "On the other hand," he added, "we are not willing to permit Americans generally to go into [Red China], where the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act still applies & where Americans" have been held "as political hostages." Dulles asserted that "a selective experiment" involving a trip to Red China by a small number of newsmen "could be made, consistent with our general policy." [See p. 47E1]

(Deputy State Undersecy. Robert Murphy told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Apr. 2 that the U.S. would not yield to Red Chinese "blackmail" and let U.S. newsmen go to China until 8 Americans still held by the Peiping Govt. were released. Murphy confirmed Apr. 2 that the State Dept. had "tentatively declined" Apr. 1 to renew the passport of William Worthy, U.S. newsman who returned from Red China Feb. 10. He denied exerting "pressure" on CBS Chrmn. William S. Paley to suppress films taken in China by Worthy.) [See p. 47B2]

(Red China announced Mar. 29 the release of Rev. Fulgence Gross, 53, a U.S. Roman Catholic missionary imprisoned for 6 yrs. on spy charges. Gross' release left 4 U.S. citizens in Red Chinese prisons, 4 others under house arrest.) [See p. 79G1]

(The AP board of directors, in its annual report issued Apr. 23, cited the lack of reliable news on China as

"the most noticeable gap in our coverage" and said that "it believes qualified newsmen should be allowed to report first-hand from the mainland of China.") [See p. 27F3]

Chou Asks Pact. Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai proposed Apr. 15 that Red China, the U.S., USSR, India, Japan, Burma & Indonesia join in a "collective security" pact to insure peace in Asia. Chou, who made the reported proposal at a meeting with a delegation led by Secy. Gen. Senjiro Asanuma of the Japanese Socialist Party, reiterated that the Formosa question "should be solved peacefully without resorting to any forcible means." He said that although Red China "clearly reserves" the right to seek World War II reparations from Japan, settlement of the Formosa dispute could bring an eventual World War II peace treaty between Japan & Red China. [See Vol. XVI, p. 431E2]

(A Polish - Japanese agreement, signed in New York Feb. 8 by Polish Dep. Forgn. Min. Jozef Winiewicz & Japanese Rep.-to-UN Toshikazu Kaze, ended the state of war between the 2 nations and provided for talks on restoring trade relations.) [See Vol. I, p. 462J]

According to Japanese newsmen in Peiping, Chou told Asanuma Apr. 22 that talks on Communist-Nationalist cooperation already were under way between the Peiping & Formosa Govts. Communist Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung told a reception for visiting Soviet Pres. Klimenti E. Voroshilov Apr. 16 (reported by Peiping radio Apr. 17) that "we are ready to cooperate again" with the Nationalist Govt. Voroshilov, on his arrival in Peiping Apr. 15, had assured Red Chinese leaders of unqualified Soviet support for Formosa's restoration as an integral part of China. [See p. 79C-E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Cuts Budget. Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter Apr. 18 to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), said that $1.342 billion could be cut from his fiscal 1958 appropriations requests by reducing or postponing various programs for which he had requested "spending authority." But he pointed out that "less than half of this reduction . . . can be reflected in reductions in expenditures during the next fiscal year, and part of these expenditure reductions will have to be restored in the future."

Responding to a House resolution (H. Res. 190) that asked him to show where the budget might be cut [see p. 80B-F1], Mr. Eisenhower listed these possible reductions: (1) $500 million from the $2.45 billion military foreign aid request, (2) $200 million from the $2.122 billion military public works program "by delaying less urgent projects," (3) $254 million from the soil bank program [see p. 125E-F1], (4) $50 million from the $250 million the Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. had planned for buying mortgages for cooperative rental & other housing in Alaska & Guam, (5) $25 million from the $175 million the Govt. had expected to lend for college housing, (6) $13 million from Army Engineers rivers-&-harbors work.

The President suggested that, "at the expense of efficient programming," $516 million for procurement & production of Army weapons could be postponed to fiscal 1959.

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that these economies were not in "actual expenditures" planned for fiscal 1958 but were in "requests for new spending authority which enable federal agencies to obligate themselves to make expenditures sometime in the future." $17.6 billion or 25% of all "actual expenditures" for fiscal 1958 consisted of uncontrollable items such as those "rigidly prescribed by law" or of "bills that simply have to be paid," he said. $45 billion or 63% of the total, he continued, was to "support programs related to the protection of our country, and "a cut of any appreciable consequence . . . would endanger our country & the peace of the world." The remaining $9 billion (13%) "support the rest of the Fed. Govt.," and the President warned that the "multi-billion-dollar reduction as evidently envisaged by the House resolution would destroy or cripple many essential programs if concentrated in this limited area."

Pres. Eisenhower asked the House to give him the power "to veto specific items in appropriations bills" and to adopt several other proposals he had made previously for improving "the federal budgetary situation."

Chrmn. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Com. said Apr. 18 that the President's recommendations had come too late to be "of any great help." Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com. Apr. 18 called the suggested cuts "too modest." Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Com. warned Apr. 21 that unless the budget were cut more deeply than Pres. Eisenhower had proposed, "it is probable the budget won't be balanced" because the President had predicated the budget on (a) a 6% increase in U.S. prosperity and (b) a $600 million postal rate increase "which Congress might not approve." [See p. 108G2]

Farm Subsidies. Actg. Asst. White House Press Secy. Wayne Hawkes & Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Apr. 18 corrected Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 17 press conference statement that "about half the income of the farmer is from federal subsidy." Mr. Eisenhower said he had been told that U.S. subsidy "averages over $1,000 a farm family" —the Agri. Dept. budget for fiscal 1958 being a record $5.3 billion—but that "not all of that, I think, gets right into the hands of the farmers."

Hawkes pointed out that although the Agri. Dept. budget for fiscal 1958 was almost half as much as the $11.6 billion earned by American farmers in 1956, not all of the farm budget was for subsidies.

Benson added that "much" of it "does not go to farmers" at all. He said $1 billion was for selling surplus farm products overseas & for foreign aid and that foreign currency received from such sales would go for military & economic aid & to pay U.S. obligations abroad. $500 million, he said, was for "repayable" Farmers Home Admin. & REA loans, and $333 million was for school lunches & milk & other domestic food distribution programs that aided "a great many children" as well as farmers. Benson said $750 million was for "long-range" programs such as agricultural improvement, resources development, education, research, market services, meat inspection & pest control that "benefit all Americans."

Mr. Eisenhower, in his Apr. 17 discussion of farm "subsidies," said that "if the small farmers were getting their adequate share . . . probably the system would be working" but that "the big farmers get the most." He criticized farm law under which "taxpayers pay" for "subsidized" disposal of farm surpluses, and then "arbitrary provisions of the law" require higher price supports so that "you get more surpluses." (It was reported that, at the President's weekly meeting with GOP Congressional leaders Apr. 16, the Admin. had made known plans to seek legislation to end floors under farm supports.) [See pp. 101F1, 90C1, 13E-F1]

Personnel. Presidential appointments: Apr. 12—Henry Junior Taylor, 54, radio commentator, as Amb. to Switzerland; Wm. E. Dowling of Birmingham, Mich. as a U.S. Tariff Comm. member. Apr. 16—SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 41, as Asst. Navy Secy.; career diplomat Roy R. Rubottom Jr., 45, as Asst. State Secy. for Inter-American Affairs. Apr. 18—Harris Ellsworth as Civil Svc. Comm. chairman (the Senate Apr. 17 had confirmed the appointments of Ellsworth, Christopher H. Phillips & Frederick J. Lawton as CSC members) [see p. 57D1]; Maj. Gen. Andrew Thos. McNamara, 51, as Army Quartermaster General; Deputy State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon as alternate governor of the Intl. Monetary Fund & World Bank for a 5-yr. term (in addition to his State Dept. post).

Pres. Eisenhower, replying to Democratic criticism of an alleged Admin. tendency to prefer rich Republicans for appointment to important ambassadorial posts, said at his press conference Apr. 10 that it was unfortunate but true that only men with "money of their own" could afford to take jobs requiring large entertainment outlays. He said Apr. 17 that "our ambassadors are some of the poorest-paid people in the world, considering what we expect of them." (Ambassadorial salaries ranged from $20,000 a year to $27,500 plus varying expense allowances, according to the State Dept.) Chrmn. Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. made public Apr. 20 a letter in which State Secy. John Foster Dulles explained that "in some foreign countries the costs of dis-

charging the duties of a diplomatic chief of mission are so much greater than the salary & allowances available that it is feasible to appoint . . . only those persons who possess private means upon which they would be prepared to draw. . . . " Dulles' message, in reply to a letter from Green, said, however, that 68% of U.S. ambassadors & ministers were career diplomats, the highest proportion of any administration. [See p. 116G1]

Mr. Eisenhower, responding to criticism of his nomination of Scott McLeod as Amb. to Ireland, said at his press conferences Apr. 10 & 17 that he was "not so well acquainted" with McLeod but had appointed him "on the serious & earnest recommendation of Secy. Dulles," who had urged him "not in a perfunctory way but in a very serious, direct way." Dulles told reporters Apr. 23 that McLeod "has grown in stature & understanding" during 4 years in the State Dept., that "his knowledge of world affairs is very considerable." McLeod's appointment had been criticized in the Irish press. [See p. 116C1]

Charles E. Bohlen left Moscow by plane Apr. 18 after nearly 4 years as Amb. to the USSR, arrived in New York Apr. 19 and continued on to Washington Apr. 22 to report before taking his new post as Amb. to the Philippines [see p. 95D-E2]. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 11 accepted Joseph Simonson's resignation as Amb. to Ethiopia [See p. 109E2]. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Apr. 19 announced Frank D. Newbury's resignation as Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Engineering. [See p. 64B2]

It was reported Apr. 16 that all 10 Democrats & one of the Republicans (Rep. James T. Patterson, Conn.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. had signed a letter urging Mr. Eisenhower to reappoint Thomas E. Murray to the Atomic Energy Comm. when his current term expires June 30. [See p. 98F2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Ga. Apr. 18 for 10 days of golf & relaxation at the Augusta Natl. Golf Club. His press secretary said Apr. 22 that the sun & warm weather had ended Mr. Eisenhower's 3-month-old cough. [See pp. 109A-D3, 88D1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 20 signed: (a) a bill raising to 3¼% the ceiling on interest on U.S. savings bonds (the Treasury immediately raised the interest on all E & H bonds bought since Feb. 1 to the new ceiling) [see p. 126F-G1]; (b) a resolution authorizing Britain to postpone payments on its 1945 loan from the U.S. [see p. 126G1]; (c) a resolution designating Apr. 20-May 4 as Natl. Mental Health Week; (d) a deficiency appropriation of $275 million for state Social Security payments & $45 million for the Small Business Admin.'s capital revolving fund. . . . Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Apr. 17, indicated indorsement in principle of a bill introduced by Reps. Joseph R. O'Hara (R., Minn.) & Oren Harris (D., Ark.) to free natural gas producers of direct federal rate control. [See p. 23C1; Vol. XVI,

CONGRESS

Scranton Union Probe. The Select Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field was told during Washington hearings Apr. 16-18 of alleged dynamitings, stench-bombings, beatings, bribery & rigged union elections by officers, members & hired "goons" of the Teamsters & building-trades unions in Scranton, Pa.

Paul Bradshaw, 36, an ousted steward of Teamsters Local 229, testified Apr. 16 that on May 1, 1954 he & 4 other Local 229 members had dynamited an unfinished home being built by non-union labor. All 5 members of the group later were tried and pleaded guilty. The other 4 had been paroled from county jail in Dec. 1956, but Bradshaw still awaited sentence.

Bradshaw, who had turned against his union superiors because, he said, he "took the rap" but was not "taken care of," had given additional testimony that resulted in the conviction of 4 top union officials for having "ordered" him to "damage" the house.

Bradshaw testified that Democratic Mayor James T. Hanlon of Scranton had asked him in May 1955 not to disclose the dynamiting story "until after the election" that year. Hanlon telegraphed the committee the same day to "deny categorically that I ever spoke to the witness at any time about the case. . . ."

The 4 convicted union leaders, all still holding office & all free pending an appeal: Jos. F. Bartell, pres. of the Scranton Bldg. Trades Council & business agt. of Carpenters Local 261; Philip F. Brady, vice pres. of the council & business agt. of Local 81 of the Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers; Anthony Bonacuse, trustee of the council & business agt. of Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers Local 130; John A. Durkin, vice pres. of the Pennsylvania Fed. of Labor, secy.-treas. of Scranton Central Labor Union & business agt. of Teamsters Local 229. (Durkin & Local 229's other 2 business agents, Jos. J. McHugh & Robt. K. Malloy, were under indictment on charges of extortion from contractors in the building of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Depot at Tobyhanna, Pa.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 438C-F2]

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) read at the Apr. 16 hearing a Nov. 19, 1956 news item from the "Scrantonian" about a $15-a-plate dinner to raise money for the 4 convicted union leaders. Among the dinner guests: Jos. A. Kennen, a vice pres. of the AFL-CIO & secy.-treas. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers; Jas. L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Com. on Political Education & ex-pres. of the Pa. Fed. of Labor.

Helen Canfield, 27, divorcée who became a Teamsters member as an egg candler in an A&P warehouse, testified Apr. 17 that she had persuaded Bradshaw, a close friend, to tape-record conversations that would implicate union leaders but that she & Bradshaw had been arraigned on charges of "obstructing justice" after they took the recordings to the district attorney. She said she knew many Teamsters members involved in the alleged violence and that they had told her of the dynamiting, stench-bombing & sabotage of trucks.

The committee Apr. 18 received an affidavit in which Carlon M. O'Malley, State's Atty. for Scranton, charged that Miss Canfield & Bradshaw had testified falsely in saying they had brought the tape recordings to his office "to serve the ends of justice." They had used the recordings, he said, only to try to clear Bradshaw.

The 5th Amend. was invoked during the Apr. 17 session by Local 229 members: Jos. P. Malloy; Geo. Murphy, one of those jailed for the dynamiting; Robt. Hubshman, a Local 229 member who had been named by other witnesses as a "strong-arm" man.

William Munley, who had been convicted of detonating the explosive in the May 1954 dynamiting, denied at the Apr. 17 hearing that union officers had ordered it. He said Bradshaw had approached him to dynamite the house and he had done it "on a dare." Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy confronted him with tape recordings in which Munley apparently implicated 3 of the union leaders. Munley said he had spoken falsely about the union leaders on the request of Bradshaw, a married man in love with Miss Canfield, who had urged him to "tell her anything."

Bradshaw had testified Apr. 16 that he had rejected trucker E. P. Bettendorf's offer of $200 a week to allow Bettendorf's trucks to enter the Tobyhanna depot without an extra union driver but that Local 229 business agt. McHugh apparently had accepted a pay-off and had ordered Bradshaw to let the trucks enter. McHugh told the committee Apr. 18 that he but not Bettendorf had been indicted for the alleged pay-off. Committee Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) disclosed that the committee staff was investigating to find out why Bettendorf had not been indicted.

Other Probes. The Senate Finance Com. voted unanimously Apr. 12 to make a broad study of the U.S. money & credit system. A Democratic proposal for a similar investigation by the House Banking Com. had been defeated Mar. 27 by a 225-174 House vote (187 R. & 38 D. vs. 172 D. & 2 R.) [See p. 41C-D1]

The House, by 223-143 vote Apr. 11, authorized $250,000 for a special Commerce subcommittee investigation of whether federal regulatory agencies were following Congress' intentions. The probe was to be headed by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D., Mo.).

CIVIL RIGHTS

School Decisions. The Supreme Court Apr. 22, by rejecting an appeal of the Wichita Falls (Tex.) school board, upheld a ruling of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals that federal district courts (in this case the Dist. Court for Northern Texas) must retain jurisdiction over school segregation cases & keep the cases on their dockets until discrimination was ended. [See p. 15A1]

The Supreme Court Mar. 25 unanimously rejected Virginia's appeal against lower-court orders to integrate schools in Charlottesville & Arlington County. Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., however, warned the 2 localities Mar. 26 that they still should not integrate their schools but should refer to the state Pupil Placement Board (set up in an effort to maintain segregation) all cases of Negro children applying for admission to "white schools" [see pp. 14E3, 57G3; Vol. XVI, 437A3]. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) charged before the Richmond (Va.) Kiwanis Club Mar. 18 that segregation foes had chosen Virginia "to break . . . first because of our prestige with the rest of the South." He urged continued "massive resistance" to integration, with no "personal violence," as the way to give the Supreme Court "good cause to reverse themselves again" and "recognize they have started something they can't finish." [See Vol. XVI, p. 69B2]

The Supreme Court Mar. 25 refused a hearing for Negro children seeking admission to a "white school" in Old Fort, N.C. It thereby upheld lower court rulings that the plaintiffs could apply to the federal courts only after exhausting all administrative remedies provided by the state's Pupil Enrollment Act. (The N.C. law gave county & city school boards control of pupil placement but authorized appeal through state courts.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 437C3]

The Florida Senate Apr. 18 completed legislative action on a resolution declaring Supreme Court school desegregation decisions "null & void" and stating that Florida would not abide by them. Gov. LeRoy Collins denounced the resolution, which he said "stultifies our state." It "can do no good whatever, and those who say it can perpetrate a cruel hoax on the people," Collins charged. State Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin, however, lauded the resolution as showing that most Floridians considered the Supreme Court wrong [see p. 6F3]. The Florida Supreme Court Mar. 8 rejected, 5-2, a plea of Negro instructor Virgil D. Hawkins, 49, of Bethune-Cookman College for immediate admission to the U. of Florida Law School, as ordered in a year-old U.S. Supreme Court decision. The state court's majority agreed that it was duty-bound to order Hawkins' admission if "feasible . . . at this time." But it held that it could not require his admission yet because of a "compelling duty" to maintain public peace and prevent the violence that the majority felt would be created if Negroes were permitted to enter Florida's "white schools." [See Vol. XVI, p. 85E-F1]

Fed. Dist. Judges Herbert Christenberry & J. Skelly Wright ruled in New Orleans Apr. 16 that 2 Louisiana laws designed to keep Negroes out of Louisiana State U. & the state colleges were unconstitutional. The laws: (1) required every applicant to present to the college in which he sought enrollment a certificate signed by his high school principal testifying to his good moral character; (2) made it a criminal offense for a school official to sign such a certificate for a Negro applying to a "white" college. [See Vol. XVI, p. 69E2]

(The Florida Senate Feb. 21 completed legislative action on a resolution calling for the impeachment of 6 Supreme Court members for "high crimes & misdemeanors." Rep. Carl Vinson [D., Ga.] said Feb. 21 that he would not introduce an impeachment motion nor vote for it. The desegregation decision "does not constitute high crimes & misdemeanors," he declared.) [See p. 57C-D3]

Ku Klux Klan. Bill Hendrix of the Ku Klux Klan's Imperial Council announced in Greenville, S.C. Apr. 22, after an Apr. 20 council meeting, that the KKK had opened its membership to Roman Catholics because his group's fight "today is against integration, communism & federal controls." . . . North Alabama Citizens Council Exec. Secy. Asa E. (Ace) Carter, 32, & his brother, James D. Carter, 24, were fined $25 each in Birmingham Mar. 29 for interfering with city police who arrested Harold McBride, 30, as a defendant in the non-fatal shooting of J. P. Tillery, 23, & Charles Bridges, 54, at a KKK business meeting Jan. 22. The shooting occurred as Tillery denounced "one-man rule" of the KKK unit & alleged misuse of KKK funds. The scuffle with police took place Jan. 28 when the Carters & 2 others sought to escape city jurisdiction by surrendering McBride to sheriff's (county) officers. Carter, Louey C. Curry, 27, & Mira N. Evans, 35, also were charged with assault in the shooting case. Carter's arrest in the case Jan. 23 (he was released on $20,000 bond) blocked his planned candidacy for the post of police commissioner of Birmingham. [See Vol. XVI, p. 437G1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Portland Rackets Actions. District Atty. William Langley of Multnomah County (Portland), Ore. was found guilty by a circuit court jury Apr. 14 of having failed to prosecute gambling operators, a misdemeanor subject to fine. Langley also was indicted by a county grand jury in Portland Apr. 19 on charges of illegal wiretapping of telephones. Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk was arrested Mar. 28 under county grand jury indictments charging him with having accepted a bribe from gambler Clifford O. Bennett in Sept. 1955, when Schrunk was sheriff, and with having falsely denied the charge before a grand jury. Schrunk was indicted Apr. 15 on charges of having copied an illegal wiretap recording made by gambler James Elkins & his employe, Raymond Clark. Also indicted Apr. 15 on similar wiretap violation charges: "Oregon Journal" reporter Arthur Bradley Williams & Clyde C. Crosby, Teamsters Union head in Oregon. [See pp. 88F1, 81C2]

Living Costs at Peak. The Bur. of Labor Statistics reported Apr. 23 that the consumer price (cost-of-living) index, climbing to a record high for the 7th straight month, had risen by mid-March to 118.9% of the 1947-49 average. The increase meant automatic 3¢ hourly pay raises for about 900,000 railroad workers with "escalator" wage contracts and smaller increases for about 500,000 electrical, textile, construction & other workers.

Consumer, wholesale & farm price data for March, February & Mar. 1956:

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.'56
Consumer (cost-of-living) price index, all items*	118.9	118.7	114.7
Food	113.2	113.6	109.0
Housing	124.9	124.5	120.7
Apparel	106.8	106.1	104.8
Medical care	136.4	135.5	131.4
Wholesale price index, all commodities*	116.9	117.0	112.8
Farm products	88.8	88.8	86.6
Processed foods	103.7	103.9	99.2
Non-farm, non-food items	125.4	125.5	121.0
Farm price data§:			
Received by farmers for all products	237	234	228
Crops	236	233	236
Livestock & products	238	234	221
Paid by farmers†	295	294	281
Family living items	284	284	274
Parity ratio	80	80	81

*Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 §Agri. Dept., 1910-14=100 †All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates

LABOR STATISTICS

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.'56
Civilian labor force‡	*66,746	*66,311	*65,913
Employed‡	*63,865	*63,190	*63,087
Agricultural‡	*5,434	*5,195	*5,678
Non-farm¶	*51,344	*51,199	*50,499
Manufacturing¶	*16,898	*16,922	*16,764
All U.S. governments¶	*7,393	*7,349	*7,122
Unemployed‡	*2,882	*3,121	*2,834
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	$82.00	$82.41	$78.78
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.‡	40.0	40.2	40.4
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb.'56**
Strikes started¶	225	225	250
Workers involved¶	*60	*60	*70
Strikes in effect¶	350	325	350
Workers involved¶	*130	*80	*190
Man-days idle¶	*825	*550	*2,200
% working time§¶	.09	.06	.25

* In thousands ‡ Census Bur. ¶ Bur. of Labor Statistics § Estimated, all industries

Supreme Court, with only Justice Wm. O. Douglas dissenting, refused Apr. 1 to review an FPC order licensing the Idaho Power Co. to build 3 privately-owned low-level dams in the Hells Canyon area of the Snake River, Ida.-Ore. Groups advocating Govt. construction of a single high dam at Hells Canyon had sued to force FPC reconsideration of the private projects. [See p. 41C-D2; Vol. XVI, 342F3]

Joseph (Socks) Lanza, 57, ex-N.Y. fish market racketeer active in Lower East Side Democratic politics, was returned to Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, N.Y. Apr. 18 for violation of parole through association with criminals and living beyond his known income. Lanza, sentenced to 7½-15 yrs. in 1943 for extortion of tribute from a N.Y. Teamsters local, had been paroled in 1950. He was arrested Feb. 5 after police found a photo of him night-clubbing with criminal associates, then released Feb. 19 on orders of James R. Stone, a Dem. member of the N.Y. State Parole Comm. Investigations by the GOP-led N.Y. Joint Legislative Com. on Govt. Operations and by Arthur L. Reuter, Dem. Gov. Averell Harriman's acting State Comm. of Investigation, led to

Stone's resignation Mar. 30 and Lanza's rearrest for State Parole Board action Apr. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 381A]

Hugh Quinn, 55, resigned as a NYC Council member Apr. 9 prior to a scheduled Council vote to oust him for business activities for firms dealing with the city. [See p. 30D3]

LATIN AMERICA

Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibañez named 5 new cabinet ministers Apr. 23 to quell growing unrest after leftwing groups had charged police with destruction of a Communist-owned printing plant during Apr. 2 riots [see p. 119G1]. The cabinet included Jorge Aravena (Interior); Osvaldo Sainte Marie (Forgn. & Mines); Rear Adm. Mario Quintana (Edctn.); Horacio Arce (Econ.); Eduardo Urzua (Finance); Arturo Zuniga (Justice); Gen. Adrian Barrientos (Defense); Gen. Eduardo Yanez (Public Works); Mario Astorga (Agri.); Oscar Pinochet (Lands & Colonization); Raul Barrios (Labor); Dr. Munos Urrutia (Health). Ibañez had been voted extraordinary powers Apr. 12 to impose censorship, forbid meetings, make arrests without warrants. Ibañez Apr. 23 lifted the state of seige proclaimed during the Apr. 2 disorders.

Haitian Provisional Pres. Franck Sylvain was arrested Apr. 2 by the Army, which announced his resignation. He had been accused by 7 of 10 presidential candidates of rigging the coming election (originally set for Apr. 28) in favor of Dr. François Duvalier. Sylvain's cabinet had resigned Mar. 28. A 13-man executive council chosen by 5 of the candidates took over as interim Govt. Apr. 6 and set June 16 as the new date for the election. Sylvain's 53 days in office had been marked by violence, a general strike & 3 registration-day (Mar. 27) deaths. [See p. 51B1]

OBITUARIES

Alfred G. Arvold, 75, ex-head N. Dakota Agri. College Speech Dept., founder Little Country Theatre, Imperial Potentate of Shrine of N. Amer. 1944-45; Apr. 15 in Fargo, N.D.

Joe Benz, 71, Chicago White Sox baseball pitcher 1911-1919; Apr. 22 in Evanston, Ill.

Dr. William Adams Brown Jr., 62, economist, author, Brown U. economics & political science prof. 1928-43; Apr. 19 in Washington of heart ailment.

William Francis Casey, 72, S. Africa-born editor of "London Times" 1948-52, ex-forgn. correspondent, author, playwright & lawyer; Apr. 20 in London.

Brig. Gen. Sir George Cockerill, 89, organizer of Britain's World War I Military Intelligence Svc., MP 1918-31; Apr. 19 in London.

J. Milton Cork, 87, chrmn. & co-founder Loblaw Groceterias (Canadian food chain); Apr. 20 in Toronto.

Harry Briggs Durant, 88, magazine editor, film writer, playwright, actor's agent & lawyer; Apr. 22 in Guilford, Conn.

Dr. Charles Earle Funk, 76, lexicographer, editor of Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary series 1939-47; Apr. 16 in Mount Dora, Fla.

Beth Bradford Gilchrist, 78, children's author under her own name & penname of John Prescott Earl; Apr. 23 in Rutland, Vt.

Nils T. Granlund (NTG), 65, Lapland-born night-club, TV & radio show producer, ex-press agent; Apr. 21 in Las Vegas of injuries in taxi accident.

Maple T. Harl, 64, banker, U.S. Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp. bd. chrmn. 1945-53; Apr. 17 in Washington of heart attack.

Ben W. Hooper, 86, only Republican Gov. of Tenn. (1911-15), U.S. Railway Labor Bd. chrmn. 1922-25; Apr. 18 in Newport, Tenn.

Dr. Richard Swann Lull, 89, Yale U. prof. emeritus of paleontology, ex-director Peabody Museum, "Amer. Journal of Science" editor 1933-49; Apr. 22 in New Haven, Conn.

Albert William Plunkett, 58, Canadian singer, founder of World War I Dumbells (all-soldier concert troupe); Apr. 19 in Toronto.

Commodore William M. Quigley, 67, ex-U.S. Navy submarine cmndr., Chief of Staff of Peruvian Navy 1941; Apr. 21 in New York.

Francisco Tamayo, 65, Peruvian Interior Min. 1931-33, frequently-arrested opponent of Peruvian Pres. Manuel Odria; Apr. 19 in Lima.

Giuseppe Trotta, 73, Italian-born portrait painter; Apr. 23 in Flushing, N.Y.

Bernard J. (Bernie) Wefers Sr., 84, track star known as "world's fastest" in 1890s (9.4 sec. for 100 yd.), natl. champ 1895-97 for 100, 220, 330 yd.; Apr. 18 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Pierre Woods of La Habra, Calif., driving a D Jaguar, won the Gold Cup race of the Hawaii Sports Car Fiesta in Honolulu Apr. 21. [See p. 128F1] . . . **Boxing:** Lee Williams of Boston won the heavyweight title in the natl. AAU boxing tourney in Boston Apr. 10. [See p. 119D3] . . . **Golf:** Gene Littler, 26, of San Diego, Calif. won the $40,000 Tournament of Champions at Las Vegas, Nev. Apr. 21, for $10,000 [see p. 128B1; Vol. XVI, 196D1]. Marlene Bauer Hagge of Delray Beach, Fla. won the $5,000 Lawton (Okla.) women's open Apr. 21, for $880. [See p. 119D3] . . . **Horse racing:** Wheatley Stable's Bold Ruler, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $59,400 Wood Meml. at Jamaica (N.Y.) Apr. 20, for $40,800. Ken Kelman's Grand Canyon, Charlie Burr up, won the $50,000 Southern Cross Handicap Apr. 20 at Gulfstream Park (Hallendale, Fla.), for $30,000. Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Goodman's Murray Canyon, Richard Lidberg up, won the $60,000 Bay Meadows Futurity in San Mateo, Calif. Apr. 20, for $29,267. [See p. 119E3] . . . **Soccer:** Bishop Auckland won the English Amateur cup Apr. 13 and Manchester United the English Soccer League title Apr. 20 in London [see p. 119E3]. Kutis Club of St. Louis won the U.S. Natl. Challenge Soccer Cup in New York Apr. 14. . . . **Swimming:** the Santa Clara, Calif. Swim Club won the women's AAU indoor team title in Beverly Hills, Calif. Apr. 16-19. World records set during the meet: 400-yd. individual medley relay in 5 min. 8 sec. by Sylvia Ruuska, 14, of Berkeley Apr. 16; 100-yd. butterfly race in 1:02.9 by Nancy Ramey, 16, of Seattle Apr. 18. [See Vol. XVI, p. 124E2] . . . **Tennis:** Richard (Pancho) Gonzales won the San Francisco pro tourney Apr. 13. [See Vol. XVI, p. 312E1] . . . **Track & field:** Natl. AAU women's indoor team title was won by Tenn. State Coll. in Cleveland Apr. 6. John J. Kelley, 26, schoolteacher of Groton, Conn., won the Boston AA Marathon Apr. 20 in 2 hr. 20 min. 5 sec. for 26 mi. 385 yd. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 423B3, 140A1] . . . **Wrestling:** Bill Kerslake of Cleveland won the heavyweight titles in the natl. AAU free-style finals Apr. 5 and Greco-Roman finals Apr. 6 in Waynesburg, Pa. [See Vol. XVI, p. 116A2]

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World track & field records recognized Mar. 27 in London by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. (in addition to marks set during the 1956 Olympics; all dates 1956):

Men's events: 15-mi. run in 1 hr. 14 min. 1 sec. Oct. 29 and 25,000-meter (15½-mi.) run in 1:16:36.4 Oct. 29 by Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia; 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8 min. 35.6 sec. Sept. 16 by Sandor Rozsnyoi of Hungary; 30,000-meter run in 1:35:03.62 Oct. 21 by A. Viskari of Finland; 20,000-meter walk in 1:27:58.2 Aug. 13 by M. Lavrov of Russia; 30-mi. walk in 4:12:03.4 and 50,000-meter walk (31 mi. 120 yd.) in 4:21:07 June 21 by L. Moc of Czechoslovakia; mile relay in 3:07.3 Nov. 1 by U.S. team of Charlie Jenkins, Lon Spurrier, Tom Courtney & Lou Jones; hammer throw of 67.32 meters (220 ft. 10 in.) Nov. 22 by Mikhail Krivonsov of Russia. . . . **Women's events:** 100-meter dash in 11.3 sec. Aug. 4 by Shirley Strickland de la Hunty of Australia; 200-meter dash in 23.4 Oct. 24 by Maria Itkina of Russia & Nov. 11 by Betty Cuthbert of Australia; 800-meter run in 2:05 Sept. 24 and 880-yd. run in 2:06.6 June 10 by Nina Otkalenko of Russia; shot put of 16.76 meters (54 ft. 11¾ in.) Oct. 13 by Galina Zybina of Russia; pentathlon, 4,767 pts. Aug. 11-12 by Nina Vinogradova of Russia. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424C-E1]

(Other recent unofficial world records: 880-yd. relay in 1:22.7 Apr. 5 by Texas U. team; 440-yd. relay in 39.9 Apr. 20 by Texas team of Wally Wilson, Eddie Southern, Hollis Gainey & Bobby Whilden; 600-yd. run in 1:08.5 Apr. 20 by Willie Atterberry of Mich. St.) [See p. 103F3]

Baseball player trades: catcher Ray Katt & infielder Ray Jablonski from the Chicago Cubs to N.Y. Giants Apr. 16 for pitcher Dick Littlefield & outfielder Bob Lennon; shortstop Humberto (Chico) Fernandez from Brooklyn to Phila. Apr. 5 for outfielder Elmer Valo & an estimated $75,000. Boston bought pitcher Russ Meyer, 33, from Cincinnati Apr. 12. . . . **Tropical Park's** racetrack operating license was revoked by the Fla. State Racing Comm. in Miami Apr. 4 on grounds that the track & its president, Saul Silberman, illegally disseminated racing information. Track publicist Maurice J. Hirshstein was barred from Florida parimutuel establishments. [See p. 76D1] . . . **Ted Williams,** Boston outfielder, denounced "New Orleans States" reporter Crozet Duplantier Apr. 2 for having published an interview Apr. 1 that quoted Williams as condemning the Marine Corps

& the late Sen. Robert A. Taft for Williams' recall to USMC air corps service during the Korean war. [See Vol. XVI, p. 96E2] . . . **Cleveland** abandoned plans Apr. 19 to be host to the 1959 Pan-American Games because it could not obtain $5 million in federal aid to help pay expenses of Latin American athletes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 27 British servicemen aboard an RAF 2-engine Valetta transport were killed when the plane crashed Apr. 17 shortly after it took off from Aqaba airfield, Jordan. . . . 25 passengers were drowned when a bus plunged into a canal Apr. 19 near Damanhur, 63 miles northwest of Cairo. . . . 11 persons were killed (8 in Wisconsin) in tornadoes & spring storms which struck Apr. 19 in Wisconsin, Minnesota & Illinois. . . . 9 men were killed during a storm Apr. 17 when an off-shore oil-drilling rig capsized in the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of the Mississippi River. . . . Jack R. Nash, 32, of Memphis, Tenn. was blown out of a window of the pressurized cabin of an Air France Super-Constellation to his death over northern Iraq Apr. 20 when the window, against which he had been leaning, shattered. . . . Forest fires in Turkey between Kastamonou & Tashkopru, near the Black Sea Coast, killed 2 persons, destroyed 50,000 acres of pine forest & 115 homes and caused damage estimated at $50 million Apr. 15-16. Police questioned 12 villagers believed to be disgruntled over a Govt. ruling placing forest jurisdiction under the Agri. Ministry. . . . 430 big fires (loss of at least $250,000 per fire) killed 401 persons and caused a record $330 million in property loss in the U.S. & Canada in 1956, the Natl. Fire Protection Assn. reported Apr. 23 in Boston.

Crime. Thomas Joseph Higgins, 22, a fuel company mechanic, was arraigned Apr. 21 in Brooklyn Felony Court after confessing to police Apr. 20 the Apr. 18 murder of Patricia Ann Ruland, 19. He also confessed killing Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Donohue, 50, Jan. 29 and assaulting 8 other women.

Francis Kolakowski, 42, hunted by Connecticut police & FBI agents for the Mar. 29 murder of his wife, Helen, & an Apr. 11 payroll robbery, committed suicide in his sister's home in Suffield, Conn. Apr. 18 after killing FBI agent Richard P. Horan, 35.

"Mad bomber" George Metesky, suffering from a recurrence of tuberculosis & reportedly having only a few months to live, was committed to Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane by Brooklyn Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz Apr. 18. [See p. 112F3]

Vito Guriano, 50, serving an 80-yr. sentence for 3 murders for Murder, Inc., died Apr. 22 in Dannemora (N.Y.) Hospital of heart ailment.

Ex-middleweight boxer Jake La Motta received a 6-mo. suspended sentence in Miami, Fla. Apr. 16 for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He had been sentenced previously on prostitution charges. [See p. 92C3]

Ernest Dillon, 30, of Tylertown, Miss., admitted leader of a group of 4 men who raped a 16-yr.-old Negro girl May 13, 1956, was sentenced in Magnolia, Miss. Apr. 5 to 20 yrs. at hard labor. He had been permitted to plead guilty to a reduced charge of assault with intent to rape. (Rape is punishable by death in Mississippi.)

Ethel Wise, 31, was indicted on murder charges in Richmond, Ind. Apr. 5 for the fatal shooting Mar. 25 of photographer Roy Hirschburg, 64, allegedly because of jealousy.

Daniel Woolridge, 14, of St. Joseph, Mo. was indicted Apr. 5 for the fatal shooting Mar. 31 of his father, Ossie G. Woolridge, 57, his mother, Nellie, 45, and his brother & sister.

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British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, 52, filed suit for divorce from Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall Lloyd, 30, on grounds of adultery (reported Apr. 23 in London). [See p. 93B2] . . . **Mayflower II,** replica of 1620 Pilgrim vessel, left Plymouth, Eng. Apr. 20 under command of author Alan Villiers, for a voyage to Plymouth, Mass. [See p. 84F3] . . . **Robert Strom,** 10, Bronx, N.Y. science enthusiast, won $192,000 Apr. 23 after successfully completing 3 rounds on CBS-TV's quiz "The $64,000 Question." The sum was a record for TV quizzes. [See p. 84D3] . . . **Newsweek** magazine correspondent Eldon Griffiths was sued by the British Govt. on contempt-of-court charges Apr. 12 because of an article that might have prejudiced the fair trial of Dr. John Bodkin Adams, who was acquitted of murder Apr. 9. The article said "a remarkable number" of Adams' patients had "remembered him in their wills" and that "gossip pushed Dr. Adams' victims as high as 400." [See p. 120D1] . . . **Pvt. Vito Sala,** 31, of Brooklyn, N.Y. was convicted by a U.S. Army court-martial in Poitiers, France Apr. 18 of deserting the Army during World War II. He was sentenced to 5 years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. Sala had pleaded that he had developed amnesia and had not recovered his memory until after the battle of Dienbienphu, in which he fought with the French Forgn. Legion and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. [See Vol. XVI, p. 344D3] . . . **John Dekker,** 16, son of screen actor Albert Dekker, was found dead of a rifle-shot wound Apr. 18 in their Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. home Apr. 18. . . . **Mrs. Angeline Grego,** 53, seriously hurt in the "Andrea Doria"-"Stockholm" collision July 25, 1956, died in Uniontown (Pa.) Hospital Apr. 17. This brought the collision's death toll to 51. [See p. 36D2] . . . **Nathan M. Ohbach,** department store exec., received in New York Apr. 10 the Star of Solidarity, Italy's highest civic award, for promoting economic & cultural ties between Italy & the U.S. . . . **Ellis N. Slack,** 57, U.S. Justice Dept. atty. suspended in 1955 in connection with alleged tax scandals, was restored to duty in Washington Mar. 29 after "administrative charges" were dismissed. [See Vol. XV, p. 410F3]

Married: "N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun" TV editor Harriet Van Horne to NBC exec. producer David Lowe; Apr. 20 in Westport, Conn.

Divorced: Actor Anthony Franciosa, 28, by Beatrice Bakalyar Papaleo; Apr. 20 in Reno.

Birthday: Queen Elizabeth II was 31 Apr. 21. [See p. 118C1]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Hotel Paradiso. 1886 French bedroom farce. By Georges Feydeau & Maurice Desvallieres. Adapted & staged by Peter Glenville. Presented by Richard Myers, Julius Fleischmann, Chas. Bowden, Richard Barr & H. Ridgley Bullock Jr. With Bert Lahr, Vera Pearce, Angela Lansbury, John Emery, Carleton Carpenter, Sondra Lee. Apr. 11 at Henry Miller's. (7-0-0)§

The Merry Widow. N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co.'s revival of Franz Lehar operetta. New book by Sidney Sheldon & Ben Roberts. Lyrics by Adrian Ross. Staged by Felix Brentano. With Marta Eggerth, Jan Kiepura, Melville Cooper, Monique Van Vooren, Mary Ellen Moylan, Michael Maule. Apr. 10 at N.Y. City Center for limited run. Closed Apr 21. (4-3-0)§

Shinbone Alley. Musical based on "archy & mehitabel" stories of Don Marquis. Music by Geo. Kleinsinger. Book by Joe Darion. Lyrics by Darion & Mel Brooks. Presented by Peter Lawrence. Dances & musical numbers staged by Rod Alexander. Music & choral direction by Maurice Levine. With Eartha Kitt, Eddie Bracken, Geo. S. Irving, Erik Rhodes, David Winters, Jacques D'Amboise, Allegra Kent. Apr. 14 at Broadway. (2-5-0)§

Closed

Uncle Willie Apr. 21 (140 performances)

NEW BOOKS

Atoms for the World. By Laura Fermi. Account of 1955 Geneva meeting of the Intl. Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. By widow of nuclear scientist Enrico Fermi. Mar. 26. (U. of Chicago, 227 pp., $3.75)† [See Vol. XVI, p. 204F3]

The Black Obelisk. By Erich Maria Remarque. Trans. from German by Denver Lindley. Death & rebirth of Prussianism in post-World War I Germany. Apr. 2. (Harcourt, Brace, 434 pp., $4.50)*

The Braintree Mission. By Nicholas E. Wyckoff. Imaginative novel in which English nobleman attempts unsuccessfully to offer English titles to pre-Revolutionary American colonial leaders to sway them from revolt. Apr. 16. (Macmillan, 184 pp., $3.50)*

A Citizen Looks at Congress. By Dean Acheson. Former U.S. State Secy. points out strength & weaknesses of legislature. Apr. 17. (Harper, 124 pp., $2.50)†

Death of a Man. By Lael Tucker Wertenbacker. Widow of author Charles Wertenbacker tells of his decision to take his own life after suffering from cancer. Mar. 28. (Random, 181 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. XV, p. 168I]

Facts on File Yearbook, 1956. Index of World Events. Edited by Fred McGhee. Apr. 10. (Facts on File, 448 pp. & 131-pp. index, $25)†

A Hundred Hours to Suez: An Account of Israel's Campaign in the Sinai Peninsula. By Robert David Quixano Henriques. English commando-journalist discusses reasons behind Israeli attack & its superiority in the field. Apr. 1. (Viking, 206 pp. $3)†

The Life of Hillaire Belloc. By Robert Speaight. Biog. of English critic, author, scholar. Apr. 9. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 552 pp., $6.50)†

Lincoln's Commando. By Ralph J. Roske & Charles Van Doren. Biog. of William Barker Cushing, naval hero of Civil War. Apr. 17. (Harpers, 310 pp., $4.50)†

The Lion's Share. By Bosley Crowther. "N.Y. Times" film critic's history of MGM company with side glances at entire motion picture industry. Apr. 8. (Dutton, 320 pp., $5)†

Low's Autobiography. By David Low. Life of English political cartoonist. Apr. 8. (Simon & Schuster, 387 pp., $5)†

Never So Few. By Tom T. Chamales. Guerilla warfare behind Japanese lines in World War II Burma. Mar. 25. (Scribners, 499 pp., $4.50)*

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* Fiction † Non-fiction
§ First figure—favorable reviews in leading New York dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable